ceeded in doing more than deceiving the conscience, which, is the readier to exact revenge, when the fraud is detected. But if it is needful, as every one admits, in order to the pacifying of the conscience, that God he pacified, it seems equally necessary, in order to its satisfaction, that a ground be presented on which God can be satisfied in consistency with the holiness of his character. In every system of proffered mercy in which no such provision is made, a double voice will be heard, as it were, ringing in the ear—the one saying, God is pleased; the other saying, God is angry; and the mind, instead of being at rest, will be distracted between them.

But let us mark how in the gospel system God is represented as pacified, and pacified in strict accordance with the maintenance of justice. Under it, our moral nature is oppressed with no sense of incongruity, when it is declared that sin is forgiven. We believe not only that the heart is melted by the expression of the Divine tenderness, but that our moral nature is made to approve of God, and entertains a more exalted conception than ever of his unbending rectitude, On the scheme being presented, and on the understanding being convinced that it has the sanction of heaven, the conscience, the feelings are satisfied—the whole soul is satisfied.

It is in this light that God is everywhere represented in the Scriptures. From the day on which man fell, God is presented to man under the double aspect of a just God and a great Saviour. The sentences pronounced on the guilty parties in Eden tell of an offended God, who has, however, provided a means of reconciliation. Sacrifices from henceforth become an essential part of all acceptable worship; and in them the worshipper, laying his hand on the animal, devotes it to destruction in his room and stead, in acknowledgment that he himself deserves to die, and yet in confident expectation of forgiveness through a sub-

stitute. The ancient Jew prayed morning and evening with his face towards the tabernacle or temple in which the lamb was being offered in sacrifice, and this in token of his belief in a means by which his person and services were accepted. The types of the Old Testament are still employed in the New Testament as means of communicating instruction, and serve the same purpose as pictures and symbols in a skilfully taught elementary school The Old Testament is not superseded by